



U.S. Department of Justice

Immigration and Naturalization Service

OFFICE OF ADMINISTRATIVE APPEALS 425 Eye Street N.W. ULLB, 3rd Floor Washington, D.C. 20536



File:

EAC-00-211-50023

Office: Vermont Service Center

Date: JAN 2 2 2002

IN RE: Petitioner:

Beneficiary:

Petition:

Petition for a Nonimmigrant Worker Pursuant to Section 101(a)(15)(H)(i)(b) of the Immigration and

Nationality Act, 8 U.S.C. 1101(a)(15)(H)(i)(b)

IN BEHALF OF PETITIONER:

PUBLIC COPY



INSTRUCTIONS:

This is the decision in your case. All documents have been returned to the office which originally decided your case. Any further inquiry must be made to that office.

If you believe the law was inappropriately applied or the analysis used in reaching the decision was inconsistent with the information provided or with precedent decisions, you may file a motion to reconsider. Such a motion must state the reasons for reconsideration and be supported by any pertinent precedent decisions. Any motion to reconsider must be filed within 30 days of the decision that the motion seeks to reconsider, as required under 8 C.F.R. 103.5(a)(1)(i).

If you have new or additional information which you wish to have considered, you may file a motion to reopen. Such a motion must state the new facts to be proved at the reopened proceeding and be supported by affidavits or other documentary evidence. Any motion to reopen must be filed within 30 days of the decision that the motion seeks to reopen, except that failure to file before this period expires may be excused in the discretion of the Service where it is demonstrated that the delay was reasonable and beyond the control of the applicant or petitioner. Id.

Any motion must be filed with the office which originally decided your case along with a fee of \$110 as required under 8 C.F.R. 103.7.

> FOR THE ASSOCIATE COMMISSIONER, **EXAMINATIONS**

Hobert P. Wiemann, Director Administrative Appeals Office DISCUSSION: The nonimmigrant visa petition was denied by the Director, Vermont Service Center, and is now before the Associate Commissioner for Examinations on appeal. The appeal will be dismissed.

The petitioner is a trading company with 11 employees and a gross annual income of \$2 million. It seeks to employ the beneficiary as a sales manager for a period of three years. determined the petitioner had not established that the proffered position is a specialty occupation.

On appeal, counsel submits a brief.

Pursuant to 8 C.F.R. 214.2(h)(4)(ii), a "specialty occupation" is defined as:

an occupation which requires theoretical and practical application of a body of highly specialized knowledge in fields of human endeavor including, but not limited to, physical engineering, mathematics, health, architecture, sciences, medicine and social sciences, accounting, specialties, education, business specialties, accounting, law, theology, and the arts, and which requires the attainment of a bachelor's degree or higher in a specific specialty, or its equivalent, as a minimum for entry into the occupation in the United States.

The director denied the petition because the petitioner failed to establish that the proffered position requires the services of an individual with a baccalaureate degree in a specialized area. appeal, counsel argues that the proffered position is a specialty occupation in that the duties of the position include market research and the training and supervision of the sales staff.

Pursuant to 8 C.F.R. 214.2(h)(4)(iii)(A), to qualify as a specialty occupation, the position must meet one of the following criteria:

- A baccalaureate or higher degree or its equivalent is normally the minimum requirement for entry into 1. the particular position;
- The degree requirement is common to the industry in parallel positions among similar organizations or, in the alternative, an employer may show that its particular position is so complex or unique that it 2. can be performed only by an individual with a degree;

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- 3. The employer normally requires a degree or its equivalent for the position; or
- 4. The nature of the specific duties is so specialized and complex that knowledge required to perform the duties is usually associated with the attainment of a baccalaureate or higher degree.

Counsel's argument on appeal is not persuasive. The Service does not use a title, by itself, when determining whether a particular job qualifies as a specialty occupation. The specific duties of the offered position combined with the nature of the petitioning the offered positions are factors that the Service entity's business operations are factors that the service considers. In the initial I-129 petition, the petitioner described the duties of the offered position as follows:

preparing and reviewing sales orders, setting prices for merchandise based on market research, prepare purchase orders, see and help customers to select the proper orders, see and to travel out of state for purchasing merchandise, and evaluating merchandise.

In response to a Service request for additional information, the petitioner provided the following amended description of the job duties:

[The beneficiary's] duties and responsibilities will include preparing and reviewing sales orders, setting prices for merchandise based on market conditions..., prices for merchandise and preparing purchase orders, evaluating merchandise and preparing customers to make appropriate decisions on what helping customers to purchase. Further, [the beneficiary] is best for them to purchase. Further, [the beneficiary] who will supervise nine other employees of our company who will supervise nine other employees

In these proceedings, the duties of the position are dispositive and not the job title. The offered position combines the duties of a general manager or executive with those of a marketing manager. In its Occupational Outlook Handbook (Handbook), 2000-2001 edition, at pages 50-51, the Department of Labor does not state that a baccalaureate or higher degree in a specialized area is required baccalaureate or higher degree in a specialized area is required for employment as a general manager or executive. Degrees in business and in liberal arts fields appear equally welcome. In business and in liberal arts fields appear equally welcome in company addition, certain personal qualities and participation in company formal academic background.

The <u>Handbook</u> at pages 25-26 also lists no requirement of a baccalaureate degree <u>in a specialized area</u> for employment as a marketing manager. A wide range of educational backgrounds are considered suitable for entry into marketing managerial positions. Some employers prefer degrees in business administration but backelor's degrees in various liberal arts fields are also bachelor's degrees in various liberal arts fields are and acceptable. Here again, certain personal qualities and participation in company training programs are often considered as significant as the beneficiary's specific educational background. Significant as the beneficiary's specific educational background to offered position is a specialty occupation within the meaning of the regulations.

The petitioner has not shown that it has, in the past, required the services of individuals with baccalaureate or higher degrees in a specialized area for the proffered position.

Additionally, the petitioner did not present any documentary evidence that businesses similar to the petitioner in their type of operations, number of employees, and amount of gross annual income, require the services of individuals in parallel positions.

Finally, the petitioner has not demonstrated that the specific duties of the proffered position are so specialized and complex that knowledge required to perform the duties is usually associated with the attainment of a baccalaureate or higher degree.

The burden of proof in these proceedings rests solely with the petitioner. Section 291 of the Act. 8 U.S.C. 1361. The petitioner has not sustained that burden.

ORDER: The appeal is dismissed.